

AGENTS.

Alexander & Co.	Nanaimo, V. I.
Bishop & Hedges	Victoria, do
Sam'l Harris	Cowichan, do
Clarkson & Co.	New Westminster
Barnard's Express	Quesnel, B.C.
do	do
do	Vancouver
do	Richfield
do	Barker's
do	Ganges
do	Clinton
A. S. Pinkham	Seattle, W.F.
L. P. French	San Francisco
Wm. T. Davis	do
Wm. B. Lake	do
F. A. Galt	Clement's Lane, London
G. Street	39 Corinth, London

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
PROCEEDINGS.

[Specially Reported for the British Colonist.]

Tuesday's Sitting.

New Westminster, March 19th.

The Council met at 3 p.m. Present—Hons. Macdonald, Franklyn, Brew, DeCosmos, Southgate, Pemberton, Wood, Robson, Walkem, Hamley, Crease, Smith, Cox, Sanders, O'Reilly, Birch, Young, Ball, Helmcken.

His Excellency's message No. 32 was read recommending officers of the Government to abstain from voting on the question of Crown salaries.

His Excellency assented to the following ordinances:

An ordinance for the protection of inventions.

An ordinance to establish a standard of weight and measures.

An ordinance to appropriate the sum of \$566 658 30 out of the general Revenue of the Colony for the contingent service of the year 1867.

NOTICE OF MOTION

Hon Helmcken—That \$3,000 be granted to the Royal Hospital being a sum expended on the faith that the money would be paid by the Government of Vancouver Island.

Hon Robson—That \$5,000 be granted as a premium to the first quartz mill erected and put in operation in the Slocan district.

On the application of the hon. Walkem, the motion respecting saw mills was deferred till Friday next.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Hon Helmcken would ask whether the executive intended continuing the collection of customs duties upon goods imported into Vancouver Island previous to the Union with British Columbia, and if so, for how long a period, and under which Tariff. His object in making the enquiry was simply to know what the intention of Government may be, nothing more than nothing less.

Hon Birch—The duties chargeable would be legalized under the bill now before the House, when that bill was passed they could then consider whether they would continue the collection of duties between the two sections of the Colony.

Hon DeCosmos regretted to learn that some gentlemen were under a misapprehension, regarding certain expressions of his in that House, on the day previous; if such expressions were used it was without his knowledge, and he trusted the House would accept that explanation.

Hon Crease was glad to hear the hon member make that statement as he had been much surprised at the time.

Hon Helmcken could state as he attended him professionally yesterday that his hon colleague was ill.

Hon Birch accepted the explanation as satisfactory.

Hon Helmcken moved that this House was ready and would be glad to receive His Excellency's promised message relating to the seat of Government. The session was nearly at an end, and it was really the only matter that detained him in New Westminster.

If that was received he could then go. There was another reason why he wished the message at once. He had no wish to act unfairly, and as the magistrates would soon leave for their posts in the upper country, there would then be a majority in favor of his section.

Hon Crease hoped that the message would not be sent down, if that was the only matter that detained the hon member in that House; there were several important measures still to come under consideration, and they could all share the judgment and censure of the hon member from their mid-set.

Hon Robson thought the message should not be brought forward until the business of the House was entirely finished as the effects on certain honorable member's nerves would be so serious (cries of no, no) that was the only bond that held the House together.

The resolution was then carried.

Hon Robson moved for an address to His Excellency the Governor, asking for returns showing how the public money voted for schools on Vancouver Island during the past three years had been expended. His object in the present motion was to procure information that might be useful to the select Committee on Education.

Hon Young—if the hon member would say more precisely what he wanted he (hon Young) having in his possession the returns furnished to the Legislative Council of Vancouver Island might afford him the desired information.

The resolution was then put on the file.

The Gold Fields bill was read a third time and passed.

The House went into Committee on the Customs duties (tariff) bill. Hon Ball in the chair.

Hon DeCosmos moved the insertion of the following amendment in the first clause. That no duties shall be collected on goods received at New Westminster from Vancouver Island subsequent to 19th March 1866.

The insertion of the amendment would set the question at rest.

Hon Helmcken enquired whether any duties would be charged under this ordinance on goods from Vancouver Island.

Hon Crease—No, if such duties were collected a separate act would have to be passed.

After some discussion, in which hon. Birch, DeCosmos, Helmcken, Crease, Hamley and Macdonald took part, it was determined to introduce the Customs Declaratory ordinance 1867, in order to dispose of the question of continuance of duties on goods from Vancouver Island.

Hon Helmcken was appointed to the chair, and the ordinance was then considered in Committee.

Hon DeCosmos had only to reiterate what he had before stated in reference to the levying of these duties on goods received on the mainland from Victoria. That city was a free port and parties had imported goods when the Island was a separate colony. The importation of these goods was a perfectly legal act. Merchants were entitled to try all legitimate means of benefiting by the change of Government. He hoped that Government would return any excess in revenue collected. He thought this House had acted in a most liberal spirit towards Government in voting the very large sums provided for the ensuing year. The best policy for Government was to drop the matter once, the longer the

more difficult it would be to pass another

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Hon Robson—I should like to see some further explanation. The hon. senior member for Victoria had not supported his statements with any proofs. He should like to know the total amount the institution cost; the proportion derived from voluntary contribution, and the number of patients relieved during the year. He proposed the postponement of the motion till to-morrow, when he hoped the hon member would be prepared with his proofs, as he should be in respect to the Royal Columbia Hospital. The Victoria institution must be a very expensive affair; there was very little done for the money. There was, he presumed, a certain sum voted for Hospital purposes; Government should be careful before voting so large a sum to one institution, that the interests of the others were properly cared for; it was

not advisable to act in that haphazard way.

He would move that this committee do now rise. The object of his motion was that the bill be dropped. This would harmonize conflicting opinions and be best for the Government.

Hon Trutch thought a bill of indemnity was necessary.

Hon DeCosmos would cheerfully vote for indemnifying the Government for what had been done.

Hon Trutch thought no bill of indemnity was required; if it was required he should recommend that the bill be passed as it stood.

Hon Walkem thought it not advisable to kill the bill; doubts might arise as to the legality of the duties which would be smoothed away by the passage of this bill.

Hon Crease thought the words "if sufficient revenue is collected" should be inserted in the motion of the hon. senior member for Victoria. If that hon. gentleman was correct, the expenditure of government was in excess of probable revenue.

Hon Helmcken—The hon. Attorney General is trying to be sarcastic.

Hon Robson moved that the Governor be respectfully requested to grant the sum of \$50,000 to the first quartz mill that should be erected and put in operation in the Sheswap district. He thought the condition that the mill be driven by steam, suggested by certain hon. gentlemen, was quite unjustifyable, as where water privileges existed parties should be allowed to turn to account. He referred to the Cherry Creek Silver mine, but there were a number of other leads discovered in the same district. The cost of erecting the machinery would be \$30,000, and his expenditure would amply repay the grant. The cry of quartz was not raised in almost every district in the country. He hoped that Government would not give the cold shoulder to this branch of industry; there was a want of confidence on the part of the capitalists. It was necessary that Government should aid in the commencement of such undertakings, as the development of quartz mining would create a permanent source of wealth.

Hon Walkem had refused to second the motion of the hon. member for New Westminster, because it was injurious to grant money to companies for such a purpose, where they had already the idea of starting the mill themselves. It would be great folly for Government to assist in such private speculations where the quartz was sufficiently rich to pay for such an investment. The mill may be on the way from California at this moment. It was only encouraging men to go into business at the public expense. A similar application had already been made to that House, which had been rejected on that ground.

Hon Robson supported the bill. He was in favor of continuing the duties for 12 months. It would not affect the upper country, the only persons affected would be few Victorians.

Hon Walkem opposed the continuance of the duties, they would make little or no difference to Victorians, because they would be paid by the miner.

Hon Robson objected to the continuance of the duties for so short a space, the goods would be held back and trade had much need of a little more vitality.

Hon Young proposed an amendment to take the place of the 5th clause—Provided always, however, that no duties shall be levied or collected after the 30th day of March.

Hon Walkem—Make it April fool's day.

Hon Brew was in favor of continuing the duties for one year, in order to secure the duties on all the goods that had been imported into Victoria duty free.

The amendment of hon. Young was then carried.

Hon DeCosmos—in casting his vote in favor of the amendment he wished it to be understood that in doing so he did not acknowledge the right of the levying a cent of these duties; his object in voting was to settle existing questions.

Hon Macdonald—it is not a moment ago since the hon. gentleman offered any indemnity for previous collections. He thought that was inconsistent.

Hon DeCosmos was surprised at the hon. gentleman who ought to be acquainted with parliamentary usages, he was only explaining his motives for voting in that manner.

Hon Walkem did not dispute the fact that (Hon. Walkem) was more ignorant than the very wise gentlemen who had just spoken, but he deprecated that system of recrimination which the hon. junior member for Victoria had been the first to introduce.

Hon Macdonald thought the Government had acted in a very graceful manner, and he thought the least the hon. junior member for Victoria could have done would have been to let the matter drop.

The standing orders were suspended and the bill read a third time and passed.

The customs (tariff) bill was then resumed, on ways and means. The discussion mainly related on licenses to coasters and coasting and river steamers.

The annual license on coasting and river steamers was ultimately fixed at \$1 per ton, per sailing coasters \$1 per ton.

The resolution was then carried.

Wednesday's Sitting.

NEW WESTMINSTER, March 20.

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NOTICE OF MOTION

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Hon Robson supported the bill. He was in favor of continuing the duties for 12 months. It would not affect the upper country, the only persons affected would be few Victorians.

Hon Walkem opposed the continuance of the duties, they would make little or no difference to Victorians, because they would be paid by the miner.

Hon Robson objected to the continuance of the duties for so short a space, the goods would be held back and trade had much need of a little more vitality.

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Continued from First Page.
be a serious injury to brewers no one could deny and as statesmen they ought to find out some means of shielding that class.

Hon. Wood differed from the hon. members who had just spoken; in putting the tax on barley they had not protection so much in view, as taxing the consumer, that was the reason for taxing some articles in preference to others. It could not interfere with the export business, because there would be a drawback, and so far as the home consumption was concerned, brewers were protected by an import duty on beer. The Vancouver Island soil was better adapted for barley than any other on the Pacific coast; there was a moderate benefit to home producers.

Hon. Robson was sorry he had to differ from the hon. Solicitor General in recommending the 30 cent duty on grain, it was done solely with a view to protection of agriculture; it was admitted at the time to be a prohibitory duty; it amounts on barley to 33 1/3 per cent, other articles had only 12 1/2, or 15 per cent duty; but he was under the impression that the duty was intended as protective, or he would not have voted for it. They had home members who entirely legislated for their own locality; those gentlemen were mistaken in their views. There was a gentleman in Victoria extensively engaged in brewing, who brewed excellent beer, he was well known in that house; he (hon. Robson) had no motive for concealing the name he alluded to. Mr. Bonster, he had stated that in the event of the duty of 30 cents being levied, the brewers would be completely crippled, and he spoke of suspending business for a time. There was no barley raised in the lower country, nor would they have any to speak of for two years. Mr. Bonster had told him (hon. Robson) that in the event of the growth of barley being stimulated on the Island, he (Bonster) could manufacture it all in three months. It was putting a duty on an article that could not be produced in time to supply the market, hence manufacture would be paralyzed. It was better to allow the resolution to pass.

Hon. Franklin decidedly opposed the resolution. There were thousands of acres on the Island ready for cultivation, but as brewers and others could obtain their barley in California for 3 1/2 cents a per lb, it was impossible for our own people to grow it. It is not so easy to bring farmers to a country as it is to bring one's own politics. There is a brewery at Nanaimo capable of supplying the whole Colony with beer, and the proprietors stated that if they could procure Island barley, they would never buy a cent's worth of foreign.

Hon. DeCosmos—Notwithstanding all that had been stated by the hon. member for New Westminster, he (hon. DeCosmos) must agree with the hon. Solicitor General, that protection was only incidental to raising revenue. He was not prepared to support either the admission of barley duty free, or to defer the collection of duty. If they attempted to defer the period for collection, they would inflict a check on production of equal duration. In the event of delay in the enforcement of the duty, the importation would be enormous, so as to shut out the home grown article for a long time to come. There was no doubt that the duty on barley was a real inducement to its growth; he only spoke from his own knowledge, as it appeared that the hon. member for New Westminster knew more about the interests of Vancouver Island than he did.

Hon. Ball was totally opposed to the resolution; it opened the gate to similar demands from other branches of industry, with equal right to exemption. There were vast tracts of land in Vancouver Island that would produce splendid barley. It was well known that the Island barley contained one-third more saccharine matter than any other kind. The farmers on the Island had struggled long enough against foreign importations, it was time some protection should be afforded them, their produce lay rotting on the ground, because it could not pay to bring it in. The duty would only amount to 1 1/2 cents per gallon on beer; 200 lbs were required for a hhd of ale. He did not believe with the hon. member for New Westminster that it would cause brewers to close up or collapse.

Hon. Birch—If the application had originated with the people it would have been worthy of consideration, but emanating as it did from two members of the committee that imposed the duty, it looked rather inconsistent.

Hon. Macdonald—The duty was too high; but he would rather see the duty on barley for brewing purposes than on flour. He moved an amendment that the rate be 15 cents per hundred pounds.

Hon. Pemberton—If the duty was taken off for time it might as well be abolished altogether, as the injury it would inflict on home producers would be so great. He should oppose such clearly impolitic action.

Hon. Robson—The Hon. Solicitor General had stated in his speech that hon. members, with few exceptions, would take no interest in the bill; in this he was undoubtedly mistaken; the bill was famous throughout the world, all over Europe, Asia, Africa and America. It was on this bill that one gentleman, not now here, had spoken 47 hours, and an hon. gentleman, who is here, 17 hours (great laughter). The bill was a very proper measure; the law, he was sorry to say, was on one side and justice on the other; he hoped the hon. gentleman who was now about to speak would not repeat the wonderful feat of speaking 17 1/2 hours (laughter).

Hon. DeCosmos—After the effort of the Hon. Solicitor General, and the extraordinary speech of the member for New Westminster, he would not attempt to speak 17 or 47 hours, but would address an audience that he hoped would not be altogether independent, as he appealed to them as judges in the case. The hon. Attorney General had given a history of the bill, he had told us how it had been carried to the Supreme Courts of the United States and there found defective; but he would inform the house that it never had conflicted with the laws of the United States. The hon. learned gentleman had wound up with an appeal to the indifferent audience, most pathetically alluding to poor windows being turned out of doors. He was not aware that the English law saw any difference between the buyer on speculation and the man who cut the trees; this was the law, and the resolution was lost.

Hon. Robson—The resolution was lost. Leave was given to the Solicitor General to bring in the Exchequer Debenture Bill.

The Harbor Dues Bill was brought up for third reading.

Hon. Heimken—The existence of the 5th clause in the bill would do a great deal of injury to the country. It was unfortunate that it was his duty to advocate such important interests as those connected with our merchant marine, as his coming from the section where that interest was predominant was looked on with suspicion (series of notes); he, however, believed that it was the vital interest of the country that the clause should be reconsidered. If we wished to do our own coasting trade the clause must be altered. He would ask that for the last time; and he would strongly urge upon them not to sacrifice the country by the retention of a clause the mischievous effects of which they did not understand.

Hon. Birch—The progress of the bill could not be arrested at its present stage unless the hon. member had new and supplementary matter to propose.

Hon. Heimken believed that what he proposed was new and supplementary matter.

Hon. Robson was much gratified to see the hon. members from Victoria working together in such harmony, but there was a great deal of special pleading on the subject that was quite unnecessary; they could not expect the House to go back in its legislation.

Hon. Heimken—The whole history of the opposition to the amendment was because it was proposed by the members from Victoria. The principle of protection to home ship-

ping had existed in England for more than two hundred years, and he naturally looked more to the old country than to the judgment of that House. It was a forlorn hope, he knew, to struggle further, but he did ask the House to reconsider the clause.

Hon. Franklyn—The law was passed to admit foreign vessels under special circumstances, and he did not see cause for so much alarm. When we have coasters of our own it would be time enough to shut out foreign vessels.

Hon. DeCosmos—We have enough of coasters to-day to do all our coasting trade; so the result of the hon. member for Nanaimo falls to the ground.

After some further discussion, the House voted and the amendment was lost. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

REAL ESTATE TAX REPEAL BILL.

Hon. Wood was pleased to have gentlemen present who had previously been opposed to the same bill when it was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island with these exceptions; he presumed the rest of the honorable members would make but an indifferent audience, as the measure had very little interest for them. A real estate tax was levied as early as 1860 of one per cent, but was not put in force. It was brought up again in 1862, but remained inoperative till 1864. The machinery, it was well known, was imported from California, where it was universally condemned. He had been told that the law had been submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it was shown that the objections to it were well founded. It was condemned by both English and American jurists. Law is law and becomes binding on all parties. It was distinctly laid down in this law that the Sheriff was first to detain the parties owing the taxes before seizing the property on which the taxes were due, and then only when it was impossible after diligent enquiry, to find the owners of the property. A lot worth \$1000 was liable to be knocked down; if a smaller undivided portion was not sufficient to produce the \$10 of taxes due upon it, and in case the owner did not turn up in one year, the sheriff could give a statutory title for the lot so purchased. This law was not put in force till 1864, when the tax was so much in arrear that they were compelled to put it in force. In many cases the taxes were paid for '63 and '64, the holders at that period being ignorant of arrears for previous years, when the property was held by previous owners. During the period prior to 1864 certain defalcation had taken place through an officer of the Government, named Gordon; the consequence was that much confusion was created in relation to the public accounts, and it had been found advisable to receive whatever amounts of taxes were paid into the office without reference being made to any possible arrears. Thus, lots were sold when the parties were living on the property wholly unconscious of what was going on, and without the previous direction required by law. It was intended to set aside these sales it would be necessary to rec. impos. the buyers; but there was no doubt that these last were guilty of great carelessness. It was their duty to have inquired as to whether all the provisions of the statute were complied with. The facts do not bear out, that the sheriff did not detain, and that the buyers did not make the proper inquiries. No conveyances have been made under the statute, and buyers have not taken any proceedings against the sheriff, showing the existence of doubts as to the value of a title thus obtained. The sheriff, he thought, was not to be blamed; he (the sheriff) was only representing his duty and had no one to correct him. These purchases were only speculative, and no injury could be done by setting them aside. Hon. Pemberton—Had been one of the sufferers by these sales, and no notice had been given to him. The notice to purchasers was perfectly out of the question. It was like the sound of flesh in Shylock for purchasers to ask for ratification of such bargains.

Hon. Walkeup supported the amendment by the hon. junior member for Victoria. The Bill by making a law, to nullify each purchaser would subvert all legal precedent. There was no such example in English Law. He appealed to the House to adopt the principles followed in Courts of Justice. If notice be given it should be given to both parties, as both buyer and vendor were equally interested. It was beyond precedent to adopt such a Bill under such circumstances. He was happy to second so reasonable an amendment.

Hon. McDonald thought the Bill ought to pass; people whose property had been sold, had much difficulty in finding out the proper mode of redeeming it. Under the Bill, no injury could be done to purchasers; it may be well, if this House thinks fit, to give time to consider the matter.

VIEW STREET DRAIN.

A communication from Geo. Hickie, asking permission to remove a house from lot 1266 to lot 193, Store street, and to raise sidewalk on last lot, was received and application granted, subject to supervision of committee on sidewalks.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Council met at 7:30 p.m. Present—Councillors Hebbard, Layzelle, Gibbs, Trahey. Councillor Gibbs was voted to the chair.

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Medical.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alternative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alternative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experience on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, SYPHILIS and SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCERIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOLOREUX, DIBBLEY, DYSPEPSIA, AND INDIGESTION, ERYSPHELAS, ROSE, OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in a spirit to expect the foul disease which festers in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely application of this compound, when applied to the skin in the blisters, multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruption, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alternative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this purifier of life disorder, there can be no lasting health. See if under no other remedy than this, the good machinery of life is dissolved and overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been exceedingly deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which do not mark the name of the manufacturer, and which are not known to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price, \$1 per bottle. Six Bottles \$6.50.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we can do no more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF ASTHENES, Diarrhoea, Inflammation, Dysentery, Foul Stools, Lepra, Rheumatism, Piles, Ulcers, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Disease, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Pectoral Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best apertient in the world for all the purposes of a family physician.

Price 25 cents per box; Five Boxes for \$1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Surgeons and eminent persons, have lost their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies. But our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment of them, for the benefit of their friends. They can be had at the unprincipled dealers, with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our remedies are for sale by

MOORE, & CO.,

Corner of Yates and Langley streets

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, FEVER, AGUE, & C.

CHLORODYNE.

Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure in Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, &c.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—Extract from the General Hospital of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, &c. We can furnish you with a full account of the use of this remedy, and can furnish you with the necessary of adopting it in cases." From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay—Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Nervous, Asthmatic, &c. Diseases. To it is owing its remarkable power to restore health after eight months' severe suffering, and when all other remedies had failed.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—Caution—None genuine will be sold but the Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, and the Government Dr. J. Collis Browne's medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole Manufacturer J. J. Davenport, 33 Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, London. The immense demand enables the proprietors to reduce the price; it is now sold in bottles, 1s 1/2d, 2s 6d, 4s 6d and 1s.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—The Right Hon. Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne—Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; but the whole story of the defendant Freeman was entirely untrue, and he regretted to say it had been written. See Times July 30th, 1864.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Cholera, Typhus, Asthma, Consumption, &c. It is also prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place.

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